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FREE INDIA

Founder: E. R. GOVINDAN

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Words to Remember

[Excerpts from the speeches of the Prime Minister]

Addressing the Chief Secretaries, the Prime Minister said "emergency has brought in some discipline, but I have a feeling, confirmed by many visitors, that the initial alertness has slackened, even in the Railways.

"This points to the need for continuing vigilance not only on attendance and punctuality, but the amount and the quality of work, and in judging this, the enthusiasm, the resourcefulness and the courtesy of our personnel should also be considered."

"Whatever machinery you have, the machine is only as good as the person who is working it."

"Administration is not an end. It is a means to achieve something. It is not for those who run it, but for the people. Its purpose is the welfare of the common man attained through the programmes of the Government approved by Parliament."

Reform and efficency should not be confined to the headquarters, whether at the centre or in the States. The district administration should be strengthened because on the basis of its functioning, the people judged the Government.

x x x

Officials were Government's instuments not only in implementing policy, but in explaining the policy to the people. They must be approachable and be able to convey the people what Government was trying to do.

"It does not mean that they have to hold public meetings and so on. In fact, I do not think that is at all desirable.

"I would also add that far too many Government officials are in the habit of holding press conferences Sometimes it is all right from the point of view of one Ministry, but it is not all right from the point of view of another Ministry. But we find that either a State or a Ministry goes and gives information which we would rather not give at that stage."

"It is one thing that people know—and quite often they know because we do not do anything in secret. But it is another thing to announce it authoritatively. They should be very careful in what they said publicly."

ILO To Discuss A New Strategy For Fuller Employment

OPEN unemployment may come and go, as it has in the past; or it may stay with us for some time. This it seems to be with us for a while; in early 1976, it reached 18 million in the OECD countries. If anything, however, poverty is of even greater concern.

Since the Second World War the number of destitute people has increased to more than 700 million, and there are almost 800 million illiterates.

The Tripartite World Conference on Employment, Income Distribution and Social Progress and the International Division of Labour (Geneva, 4-17 June 1976) has been convened by the International Labour Organisation to discuss the issues of unemployment and poverty on a world scale, and to open the way for new development strategies and new international employment policies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT STRATEGIES

Basic human needs that would have to be satisfied by a new development strategy include at least; (a) minimum requirements of a family for private consumption—adequate food, shelter and clothing household equipment and furniture; (b) essential community services—safe drinking water, sanitation public transport, and health and education facilities. Employment, which yields an output and provides an income to the employed, enters this strategy both as a means and as an end.

If development strategies were reoriented to meet basic human needs it would be possible to do so within a generation, i.e. by the year 2000, through a combination of structural and distributive changes and an acceleration of the growth rate to 6-8 per cent per annum.

Essential ingredients of this strategy would be a redistribution of assets and productive resources, including land reform, and new price, tax and exchange rate policies to shift the weight of public spending in favour of the urban and rural poor. Health services will have to support mainly the primary level of health care, and education will set out to recuperate early school leavers and prepare them for employment opportunities. Stepped-up provision of housing, water supply and environmental sanitation will offer scope for the use of labour intensive techniques.

Such a strategy presupposes participation of proverty-groups in the policy-making process. It could not be applied without a decentralised and democratic administrative structure to translate policies into action.

In *developed* countries, stress should be placed on structural change, improvement of social security and certain qualitative goals such as greater participation, better balance between work and leisure, improved working conditions, safer and more satisfying environment in life and work.

THUS SPAKE THE MAHATMA

Freedom of India will demonstrate to all the exploited races of the earth that their freedom is very near and that in no case will they henceforth be exploited.

ASOKA SCENTED BETEL NUT POWDER

Free India

SUNDAY May 23, 1976

FIFTH SECTOR

Finance Minister C. Subramaniam's suggestion for setting up a fifth sector—the workers' sector—is not only novel but revolutionary.

The suggestion is eminently practical. The impounded D.A. likely to total Rs. 1000 crores by June which helped to check inflation so far can now be used for productive purposes.

The Finance Minister has offered to set apart some of the "most profitable" industries for the workers' sector. He has also indicated that foreign companies, which had begun to de-invest in their Indian branches with majority share-holding, could be included in the proposed workers' sector.

His fears that the distribution of impounded amount now will result in the "frittering away" of the savings are real.

It is a good sign that the suggestion has received wide welcome in political and labour circles. INTUC Chief Ramanujam has said that the suggestion deserved consideration in depth.

A new era of proletariat power is envisaged under the proposal, which would facilitate "massive participation in investment by the workers apart from lending a real meaning to workers' participation in management."

"Instant Newpaper": Not A Far-Off Goal

IN the air, at sea, or on land, telecommunications are to-day an essential part of modern life. But nowhere is this more true than for the mass media—newspapers and broadcasting—which are entirely dependent on telecommunications: for the rapid gathering of the information to be published in the case of newspapers, and as the actual bearer of the information in the case of broadcasting.

Nowadays a large proportion of the news published in the daily press is gathered and passed on to the newspapers, by news agencies.

The big world-wide press agencies receive news from their correspondents situated all over the world and rediffuse it to editors with a minimum of delay. The collection and the diffusion of this information requires the use of powerful techniques of transmission.

For over 100 years now the chief news transmission technique employed both by the press agencies and by individual newspaper reporters has been telecommunications. Of course the techniques have not remained static and each new advance, the telegraph, the telephone, radio, satellite communications, has been quickly seized upon and used by the press with a view to improving their service to their readers.

At present the technique most used by press agencies in the teletype machine which is connected to another similar machine either by cable or by radio. The connexion may be via the public telex network or by a circuit leased by the agency from the PTT's. But whatever the method of transmission between the two machines the result is the same—the jounrnalist types his news report on one machine and instantaneously, at the agency headquarters, the second machine reproduces what has been typed.

Another important use made of telecommunications by journalists is facsimile transmission. Until recently this meant the transmission of phothgraphs or other documents over the telephone network by means of special terminal apparatus.

In the last few years, however, newspaper publishers have been experimenting with systems designed to transmit the whole of their newspaper to a distant point for local printing. In this way more rapid distribution of the paper can be effected over great distances. Such techiques are in use in the Soviet Union for the transmission of newspaper pages to provincial newspaper printing centres.

In the United States pages of the Wall Street Journal are being transmitted by communication satellite from the Dow Jones regional composition plant in Chicopee, Massachusetts, to the company's production facility in South Brunswick, New Jersey. There the reproduced facsimile is used to produce press plates for printing the pages.

These various techniques used by the press would be of little use without the existence of a world-wide network of telecommunications to ensure the rapid transmission of the information.

This world-wide network is now composed not only of cables and high frequency radio links, but also of communication satellites, microwave and troposcatter links. On the international level the planning of such arteries is done by the ITU's World and Regional Plan Committees, which try to ensure that the international network develops in the most efficient and economical way. This is done by establishing a "General Plan for the development of the international telecommunications network" based on actual traffic volume and shortterm and medium-term forecasts of traffic between different centres.

BROADCASTING

Nowhere is the revolution brought about by telecommunications more evident to the general public than in the field of broadcasting.

Many people living to-day can remember the time when broadcasting was non-existent. In the space of little over 50 years they have seen broadcasting grow from the first primitive equipment to the modern mass-produced transistorized receiver and the highfidelity stereo receiver. They have also seen the invention of television and the development from the early 25cm-screen black and white receivers to the present day colour receivers.

This massive technical advance has led to no less spectacular social changes.

Everybody Has His Own ..

In Spain as well as in other Western countries, money has become a rare thing for poor people to see due to price rise and unemployment. The newspaper, *De-Kompositla* 'advertised' a 100 Peset banknote whose previous owner parting with it had made a note in the corner: "You are leaving me when I need you most".

The note with the remarks fell into the hands of a wealthy 'philanthropist.' Out of generosity he published the banknote in the newspaper with the following text: "If I know the name of the person who has made the farewell remarks in the corner of this 100 Peset note, I promise to return to the previous owner his wealth..."

The Best View

On the face
Is reflected
The heart.
Deeds reflect life
And words reflect
The abundance
Of the heart and
The mouth reflect them.
The divine
Is reflected only
In the eyes
That view the
Human relationship
As the eternal's gift
That prays not to neglect
The one in needs
And lift the one
In Distress and pain.

—Dr. E. GILBERT

Philips To Expand Production

Tape recorders, Krypton miners safety lamps, variable gang condensors and intercommunication apparatuses are some of the electrical and electronics products that is to be manufactured by Philips India Limited apart from the products that they are already manufacturing. The production of these products is expected to start by the end of this year. The Government of India has granted manufacturing and capital goods licences for the production of the above items.

The Government has also granted licences for expansion of production of multimeters and high frequency oscilloscopes. The entire production of multimeters and variable gang condensors is to be exported. A large part of other products will also be exported.

Letters of intent for expansion and export of glowswitches starters, loudspeakers, carbon resistor caps and amplifiers and production of professional microphones and diamond drawing dies have also been received by Philips.

Despite the world recession Philips India was able to achieve an export level of Rs. 31.6 mn in 1975 compared to Rs. 33.5 mn in 1974.

Regarding sales, there was a slight decrease of 3.8% to Rs. 592 mn from Rs. 615.6 mn in 1974. The fall was most marked in respect of radios, Lighting fittings and accessories while sales of professional equipment increased.

As for financial results, Philips India has made a gross profit before tax of Rs. 51.1 mn in 1975. A dividend of Rs. 0.95 per equity share amounting to Rs. 12.9 mn has been recommended by the Directors after making a provision of Rs. 36.0 mn for tax.

These are the highlights of the Annual Report of Philips India Limited for the year 1975.

SHORT STORY

SPRING

By ZOYA TUMANOVA

THERE is no horse more headstrong than time; where is the whip which can make it race or the shout which can check it?

That last winter at school flew by before anyone noticed. On her way to school one morning, Khurshida saw snowdrops on thawed paths along the sunny slopes. Their greenish-white buds were still cowering in clusters, huddled together like butterflies shivering in the chilly air. But, nevertheless, they heralded spring, they were the first knots on its carpet. She remembered their childhood days when they had found the earliest flowers and had gone running off with joyful bounds, singing through the village at the top of their voices:

"Two leaves like silk,
Two flowers like cups of milk,
Snowdrops! Snowdrops!"

But now—now she would have liked to sing out loud, but no, how could she? She was grown-up. It was even strange to look into the mirror could it be she, Khurshida, who had grown out of her frocks so quickly, and not only her frocks—her old ways, her old habits and concerns?

It was the same with all of them. They had been together in school from the first grade, but now when you looked, you saw someone quite different. And their talk was different, no longer about school affairs; it was as if school were a train; they would get off, and then...

It was a melancholy sort of thing; for ten years they had all had the same interests, now each one would be doing something different.

Amantai was going to Moscow, the gold medal was as good as in his pocket. Munira wanted to go to the region to train as a teacher, and Sirozhiddin dreamed of becoming a doctor.

But could there be any place in the world better than their own Yangaksai? And wasn't there plenty to do here for hands young and strong?

It seemed she had been running in the fields in spring time no sooner had she learned to walk, when the seeds sprang to life and sprouted two leaves to seek the sun, two green hare's ears!

There were times when day and night mingled for the cotton-growers as they nursed every plant like an infant. But their labour brought its reward. In the autumn the cotton plant stood up tall and slender like a small plane tree, proudly bearing its precious bolls on outspread branches.

It was good to be in the fields, out in the steppe, and still better in the mountains. Khurshida would never forget that time her father took her visiting over the pass when she was little.

Down by a stream, the shepherd's son Erali was building a mill out of twigs and chips. He looked at Khurshida silently, but if the sun shone into them, they took on a shimmer of green, like a reflection of the mountain grass.

In the evening a stew bubbled in the pot over the fire. Their host Mukhsin-aka talked, an even flow like the water in the stream. Khurshida wanted to listen, and wanted to sleep.

"Cotton grows on quiet soil, sheep on flowing soil. The sheep of a bad shepherd eat one blade and trample four. The flock must not be driven through the grass, but the grass must be led through the sheep—eat it, lop-eared friends!"

He broke off to shout, "Hey there, lad! Carry that venturesome lamb back to its mother before it gets lost!"

Erali went off into the darkness, returning with a lamb slung across his shoulders; asking nothing, he found the mother.

"A real shepherd's son," said his father proudly. "Legs stronger than my staff. And no empty talk. Never wastes a word."

That was a long time ago, when she was a child, but every spring the flocks passed Yangaksai on the trail to the summer pastures. All the children came running, glad to see them. The old shepherd smiled at Khurshida: "Grown bigger, daughter?" His son, Erali, joined him later, when the school term ended. Sometimes he would drop in at the shop to buy something for his parents. They were familiar, yet strangers. Sometimes they would simply greet each other, sometimes they talked—but you couldn't do much chattering with a boy like that, who never wasted a word.

Spring continued to weave her carpet, embroidering its green with red and white and purple. And then one day Khurshida heard the piercing yell: "The flocks are co-o-oming!"

Khurshida might feel she was grown-up now, but when she heard that yell she flew down the path, her frock bellowing out behind her. The trail wound in a horseshoe curve round a mound at the edge of the village; from its crest she could see everything. The grey-black river now narrowed, now spread out, like water flowing over clay.

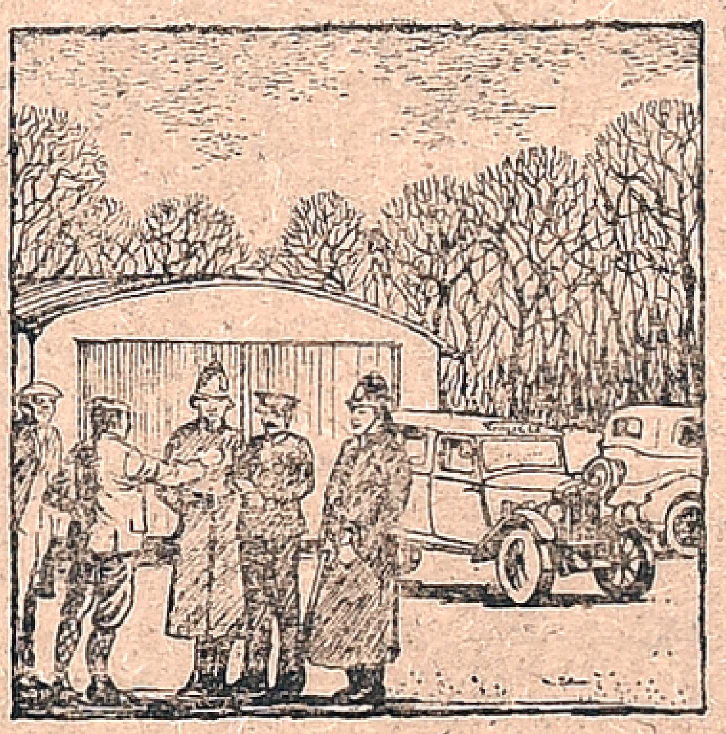
Khurshida was squatting with the children on the mound; suddenly she jumped up as though the grass had burst into flames; her plaits fell over her face and she tossed them back over her shoulders. She didn't know what to do with her hands; she put the left one behind her, grasped it with the right, and stood looking; it was not Mukhsin-aka driving the flock this time, it was Erali.

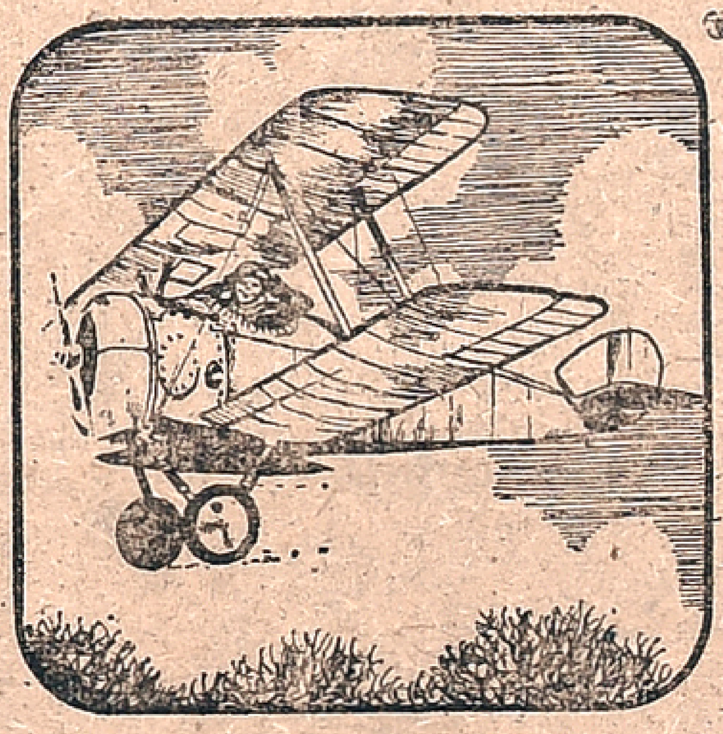
Slowly the rider brought the living stream to the foot of the mound until he drew level with Khurshida. Their heads were on the same level. She had never before seen his face so close—swarthy, narrow, with cheeks that had never known a razor, eyebrows that curved sharply, and hair dark and shining under the cap like a swallow's back.

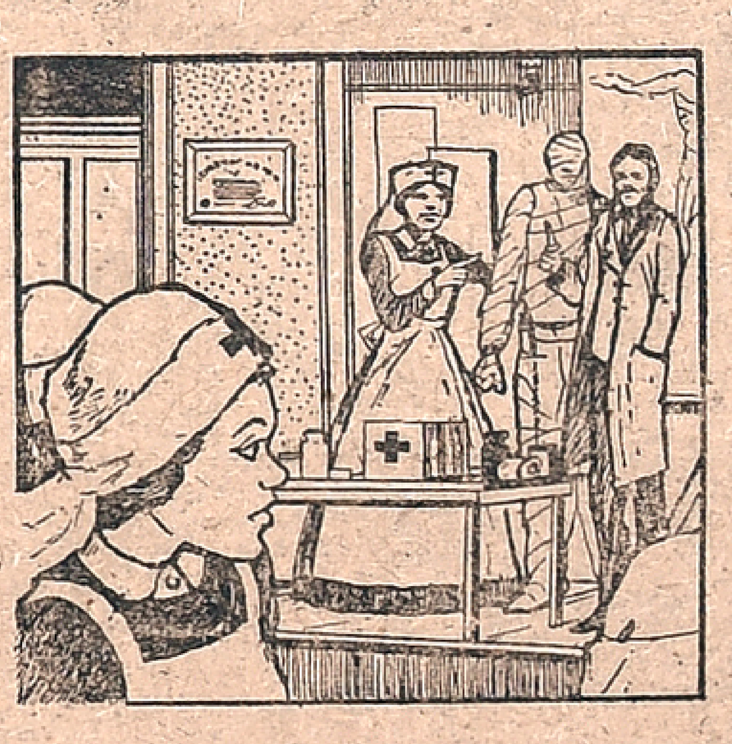
His eyes suddenly lit up and she seemed to see herself as he did. She could not look at them—dark with a green glow from the sun. Yet look she must. The rider passed her

(Contd. on page 7)

Famous Mysteries — What Happened to the Duchess of Bedford?







One March afternoon in 1937 a sprightly old lady climbed into her De Havilland Gypsy airplane and presently took off. Now 71 years of age she had already chalked up 199 hours 5 minutes solo flying and wanted to make it 200. Her route was to Dover about 88 miles away and she was due back in an hour.

When she left Woburn the weather was good but it soon changed and a snowstorm blew up. The expected hour passed, and another, and there was no sign of her plane. At dusk the Duke of Bedford gave the alarm and an extensive search was started, but the "Flying Duchess" was never seen again.

Mary, Duchess of Bedford and grandmother of the present Duke, had first gone up in an airplane as a passenger in 1926. She was very deaf and was delighted to find the change in atmospheric pressure brought her great relief from the terrible buzzing in her ears. Flying became a therapeutic hobby.

Her other great interest was nursing. As a schoolgirl she had secretly attended Red Cross lectures, which were not considered fitting for a young lady in the 1880s and she was packed off to her parents in India. Here, frustratrated by senseless idleness, she spent her time learning Indian languages.

(Contd. on next page)

FUN AND LAUGHTER

CORRECTION

The Admiral has directed that his washerwoman, should meet his ship at the port with his laundry. His young lieutenant sent to the port a wireless message 'Have admiral's woman meet him at the dock.' After he had sent it, he felt that it was not clear. So, he redioed again 'Referring to my last message, insert Washer between admiral and woman.'

* * *

TOO HARD

The orchestra was practising an amateur composer's long and tedious piece, when he unexpectedly arrived.

"What's' this? he demanded. "I can hear only the violins and not the wind instruments."

"It's too hard a job for the wind instruments," replied the leader of the orchestra. "They can't blow and yawn at the same time."

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THE WAY OUT!

Elmer Smudgejunk is not what you would call stingy—he's just very careful with his money. Anyway, his daughter is always borrowing money from him. After her boy friend had proposed to her, he went to her house to ask her father for her hand. He said, "I'd like your daughter's hand."

"Is that so?" answered the girl's father. "That's fine. Take the one that she always has in my pocket."

* * *

COLD COMFORT

After the specialist who had been called into consultation had examined the patient, then retired to another room to discuss diagnosis. The patient was curious and sent his small son to listen at the door.

"Could you bear what they said?" he asked as the boy returned.

"I listened awfully hard, but I couldn't get the big words," replied the boy. "But I did hear one of them say, 'Oh, well, we'll find out at the postmortem.'"

* * *

THE QUESTION

He called on her twice a week for six months, but had not proposed. "Ethel," he said as they were taking a moonlight stroll one night. "I am going to ask you an important question."

'Oh George," she exclaimed. "This is so sudden; why -'

"What I want to ask is this," he interrupted. "What date have you and your mother decided on for our wedding?"

WRONG PARTY

A woman particularly outraged by a film sat down and penned a letter to Warner Brothers telling them in no uncertain terms that pictures of this calibre were, an insult to the intelligence of a thinking people. She asked why they persisted in producing such utter trash when so many splen— did classics and good stories were on library shelves. In a few days she received a wire from Warner Brothers. "We agree with you entirely. Tell this to Paramount. They made it."

* * *

ALTERNATIVE

The director of the matrimonial agency was quite embarrassed. He had a potential fiance for his client, but he noticed that his client, had body odour.

"Before being introduced to your prospective fiance," suggested the director "I think you should have a bath." "A bath?" asked the client. "But what if the marriage doesn't come off'

* *

DUTIFUL WIFE!

Fanny Fiddlecroft ran into Mrs. Snapgirdle and she said. "Didn't I see you and your husband playing marbles yesterday" "Playing marbles?" she said. "Yesh, I saw you and your husband on the lawns on your hands and knees playin' some kind of a game." Mrs. Snapgirdle said—Oh. we weren't playing any game. My husband and I had an argument and I was helping him pick up his teeth."

Abortive Battle!

A big man walked along a dark street. And suddenly, two big fellows jumped out and said, "Come on—put'em up." He said, "What do you mean—put'em up I will not" They said, "Come on, put 'em up. This is a stick up." So they jumped on him. And he fought both of them. They beat him up, and he beat them up. And finally, they got him on the ground, and they're both sitting on him. And they're going through his pockets, and all they found was 65 cents. And they looked at the 65 cents, and said, "What's the idea of putting up a battle like that for a lousy sixty-five cents?" He said. "I thought you were gonna get the hundred dollar bill that's hid in my shoe."

FACE SAVING!

"Shine your boots, guv'nor?"

"No."

"Shine your boots so yer can see your face in them?"

'No."

'Well, I don't blame yer."

* * *

BUD LEO BOUT

The argument started over who's on first and what's on second. Finally Costello had enough, "Listen, Abbot. There's only one reason I don't punch you in the nose."

'What's that?" Abbott challenged,

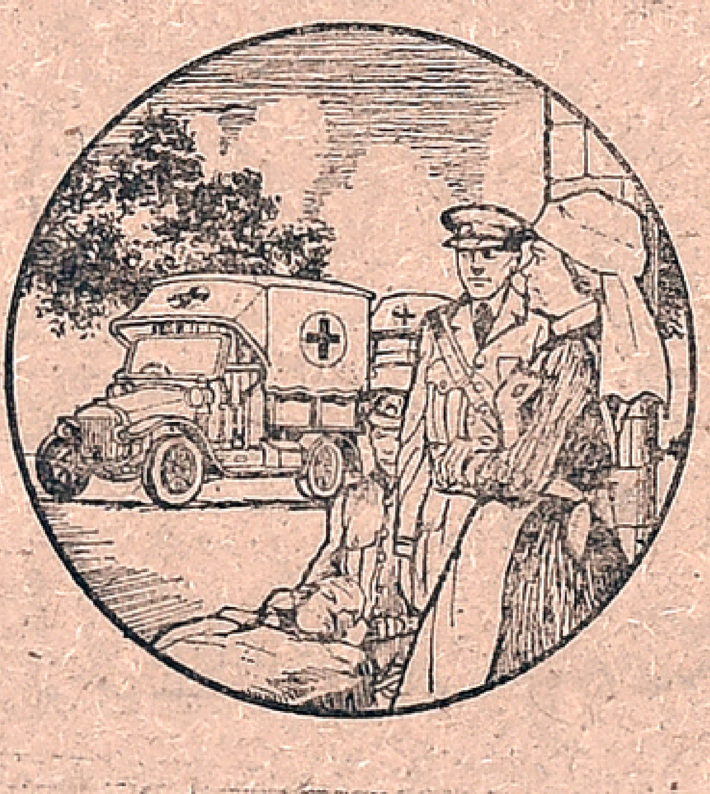
"Because I'm bigger than you are."

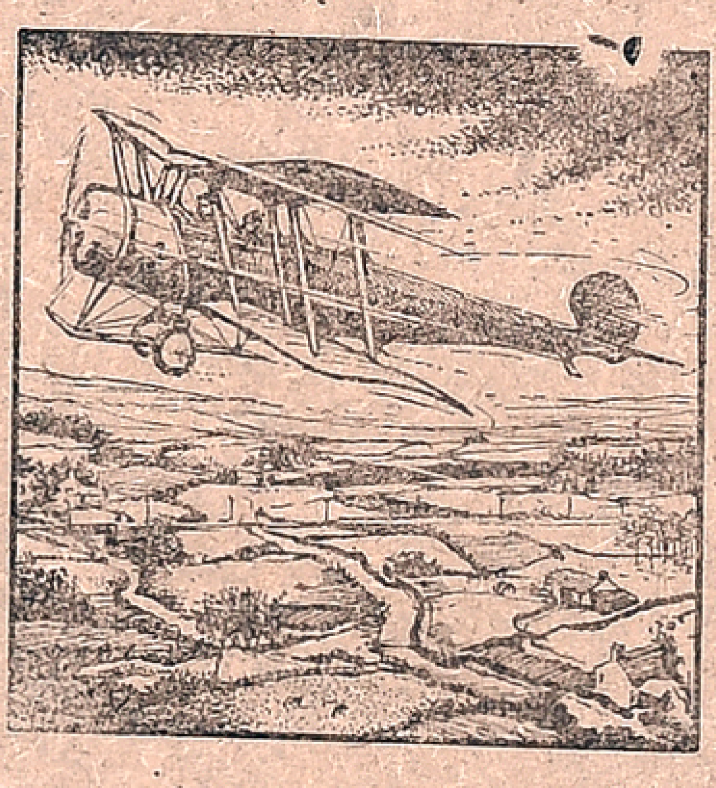
"It so happens that I'm bigger than you!"

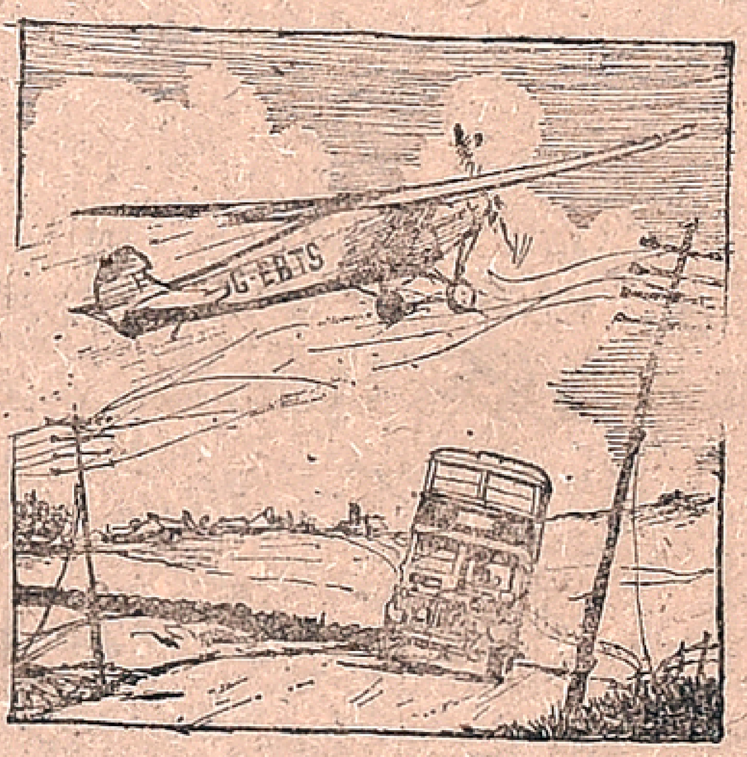
"Well, that's even a better reason!".

From previous page

Famous Mysteries





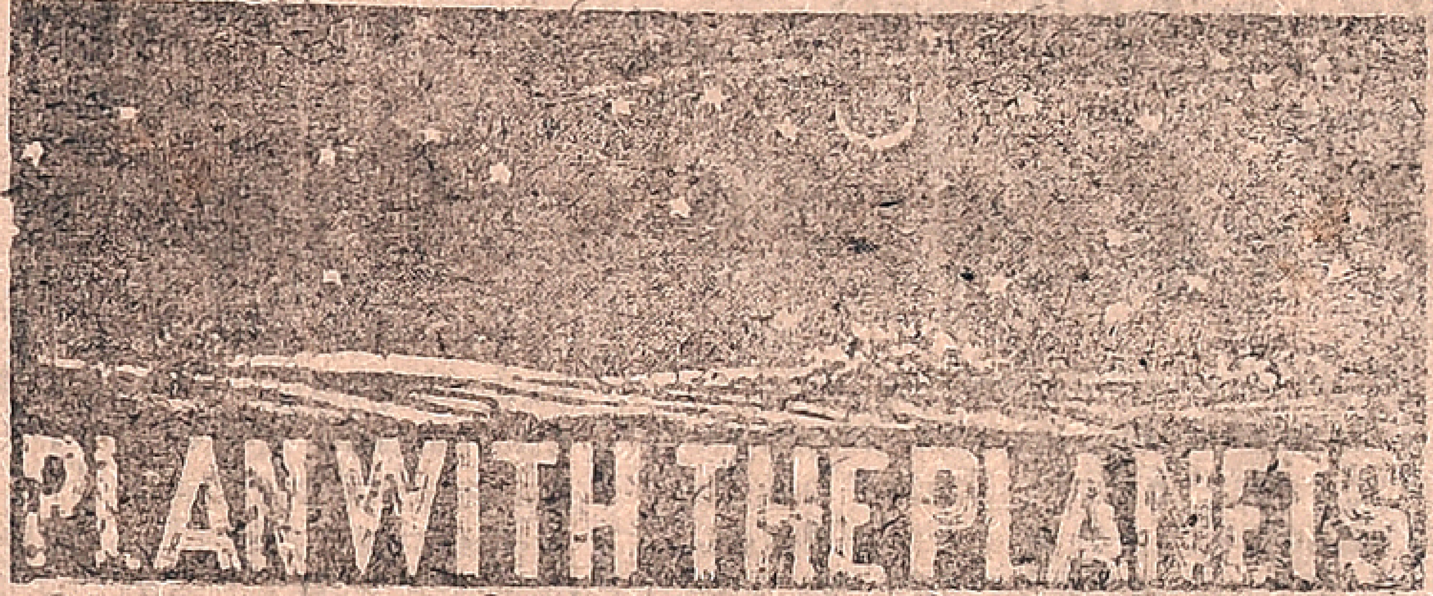


After her marriage she was cold-shouldered by her aristocratic in-laws, and when her husband succeeded to the title the young Duchess was allowed no hand in the running of Woburn Abbey or the upbringing of her son. She found compensation in fulfilling her vocation for nursing and attended lectures at a London hospital.

In 1898 she opened a hospital at Woburn which became a model of its kind. There was no question of the Duchess merely putting in an appearance. She was on duty early every morning and in the 1914-1918 war, by now trained in theatre work, became surgeon's assistant when the hospital was turned into a military hospital.

Although she went on to train in radiography and radiology after the war, she was now afraid of becoming useless at the hospital. That first flight saved her from depression and renewed her courage. Two years later in 1928 at the age of 62, she started taking flying lessons.

With increasing confidence she determined to go in for record breaking with instructor Captain C. D. Barnard, already famous for long-distance flights. The initial attempt for the India record was beset by near disasters. At the take-off their Fokker monoplane was fouled up in telephone wires, but they tore through them.



For The Week 23rd May To 29th May 1976

MESHA

YOU should wait for some more time to implement your plans. Complications are indicated due to family matters. Financial position will not be satisfactory. Health requires attention. Avoid friction with associates. Favourable days 28th & 29th.

★

RISHABA

MILDLY favourable period. You should try to solve financial problems now. Help and encouragement could be expected from friends and relatives. Family members will be cooperative. Avoid journeys. Favourable days 23rd & 24th.

★

MITHUNA

MIXED results are indicated. Financial position will improve. But you should be prepared for unexpected developments and expenditure. Family matters should be handled properly to avoid complications. Health requires attention. Favourable days 24th & 25th.

★

KATAKA

YOU are passing through most unfavourable period. You should wait for some more time to implement your programmes. Avoid journeys. Also avoid friction with associates. Health requires attention. Favourable days 26th & 27th.

★

SIMHA

MIXED results are indicated. There will be improvements in business matters. Favourable period to start new ventures. But partnership matters should be handled properly to avoid complications. Avoid impulsive actions. Family members will be cooperative. Favourable days 28th & 29th.

KANYA

MILDLY favourable period. You should try to implement your plans. Financial position will improve. Speculative gains are indicated. Favourable period to undertake journeys. Property matters could be finalised. Family matters should be handled properly to avoid further complications. Avoid impulsive actions on 24th & 25th.

★

THULA

FAVOURABLE period to implement your plans. Partnership matters could be finalised. You can expect cooperation from friends and relatives. You should try to start new ventures. Financial position will improve. Speculative gains are also indicated. Avoid impulsive actions on 26th & 27th.

★

VRISCHIKA

MIXED results are indicated. Financial position will improve. You should try to solve problems relating to property matters. You should wait for some more time to start new ventures. Partnership matters should be handled properly to avoid complications. Avoid speculations. Also avoid friction with associates. Favourable days 24th & 25th.

DHANUR

YOU should wait for some more time to implement your plans. Financial position will not be satisfactory. Family matters should be handled properly to avoid complications you should not expect much help and cooperation from associates. Avoid impulsive actions. Also avoid journeys. Favourable days 26th & 27th.

★

MAKARA

MILDLY favourable period. You should try to implement your plans. Financial position will not be satisfactory. Minor speculative gains are indicated. Family matters should be handled properly to avoid further complications. Partnership matters require attention. Avoid friction with associates. Favourable days 28th & 29th.

★

KUMBA

MIXED results are indicated. Avoid friction with associates. You should wait for some more time to implement your plans. Financial position will improve. Family matters should be handled properly to avoid further complications. Health requires attention. Avoid journeys. Favourable days 24th & 25th.

GLOSSARY

Arudra	—திருவாதிரை
Pushya	—பூசம்
Ashlesha	—ஆயில்யம்
Purva Phalguni	—பூரம்
Uttara Phalguni	—உத்திரம்
Anuradha	—அனுஷம்
Jyeshtha	—கேட்டை
Purva Ashada	—பூராடம்
Uttara Ashada	—உத்திராடம்
Shravana	—திருவோணம்
Dhanistha	—அவிட்டம்
Satha Bhishag	—சதயம்
Purva Bhadrapada	—பூரட்டாதி
Uttara Bhadrapada	—உத்திரட்டாதி

MEENA

YOU should wait for some more time to implement your plans. Family matters should be handled properly to avoid further complications. Matters relating to children require attention. Financial position will improve. But you should try to save as much as possible. Avoid speculations. Also avoid friction with associates. Favourable days 26th & 27th.

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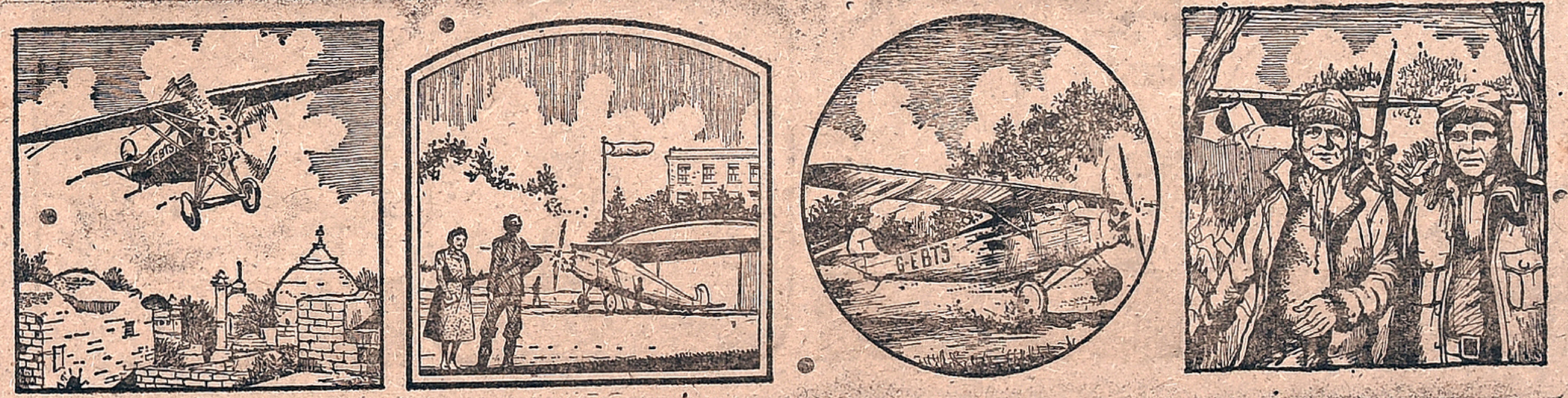
What Happened to the Duchess of Bedford?



Flying over southern Persia they developed engine trouble and had to come down in Bushire. They only reached Karachi in India after a long delay. Undaunted, the Duchess and Captain Barnard tried again the next year, this time doing the return journey in only eight days, a real landmark in aviation history.

Although the Duke was an aloof man he was very good at footing the bill. The Duchess had a hangar and a runway built at Woburn and a second private airfield at another country house before trying for another record in April 1930, this time South Africa and back.

For 15 minutes out of every hour during this long flight the 64-year-old Duchess had to pump petrol into the wing tanks from the spare tanks. On the return trip she passed out when carbon-monoxide fumes escaped from a leaking pipe and Barnard brought the plane down in the nick of time.

No sooner had she recovered than they went up again. A violent thunderstorm forced them down a second time, and plucky and indomitable as ever the Duchess found it a wonderful adventure to trek through the lion-infested jungles of Southern Sudan after dark, and take refuge in an African hut for the night.

(Contd. on next page)

20 POINT PROGRAMME: ACHIEVEMENTS — III

Supply Of People's Cloth

Controlled cloth of improved quality, conforming to revised specifications that have been laid down, is freely available. The programme of opening retail outlets has been intensified since July 1975 and the number of retail outlets, has increased to 46,694. Eighty per cent of these outlets are functioning in the rural areas. The main responsibility for distribution of controlled cloth is with the co-operatives. Measures have been taken to strengthen the organisational and financial capabilities of the co-operatives. A special scheme was sanctioned which provide for Rs. 23.4 million as margin m ney to the co-operatives for raising bank finances. A Freight Equalisation Fund is also in operation to ensure that the controlled cloth reaches all places including the far flung areas.

Socialisation of urban and urbanisable land. Ceiling on ownership and possession of vacant land and on plinth area of new dwelling units.

The Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 has come into effect w. e. f. 17th February 1976. Rules under the Act have also been published. The Act applies to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The Act would apply to any other State which adopts the Act under clause 1 (1) of Article 252 of the Constitution. The Act prescribes a ceiling limit in respect of vacent land to be held by a person and provides for vesting of the excess vacant land in the concerned State Government, prohibits transfer of vacant land within the ceiling limit and also transfer of urban property except with the previous permission of the Competent Authority. Where such transfers are by way of sale, the Act provides for the right of pre-emption being exercised by the concerned Government. The Act also lays down the maximum plinth area of dwelling units constructed in furure.

Action is being taken both at the Centre and in the States for implementation of the Act.

Special squads for valuation of conspicuous construction and preventing of tax evasion. Summary trials and detterent punishment of economic offenders.

Special squads for detection of unaccounted investment in the construction of luxury houses were oppointed in the cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi, Poona, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Kanpur, Bangalore, Jaipur and Nagpur. The estimated undisclosed investment/under valuation reported for the properties already valued is over Rs. 170 million.

The drive against tax evasion has continued with unabated vigour. As a result, the collection of direct taxes since July 1975 has been 27.4 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of last year. The voluntary Disclosure Scheme which provided an opportunity to persons who had evaded tax in the past to declare their undisclosed income and wealth has yielded spectacular results. Over 250,000 declarants disclosed income and wealth exceeding Rs. 15870 million, yielding a tax revenue of Rs. 2490 million. The declaration would also result in a recurring benefit to the revenue in the coming years.

Special legislation for confiscation of smugglers' properties.

The Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forfeiture of Property) Ordinance has been replaced by an Act of Parliament. The Act covers certain categories of persons and their relatives and associates who have been convicted/detained under certain specified Acts. It makes it unlawful for such persons and their relatives/associates etc. to hold any "illagally acquired property". For the implementation of the Act, three Competent Authorities of the rank of Joint Secretary to the Government of India have been appointed on regional basis at Delhi, Bombay and Madras. Preliminary scrutiny of the cases of various groups of detenus and their associates have been made and show cause notices for confiscation of property issued in some cases.

(To be Continued)

Equal Rights

British firms are trying to get around the Sex Discrimination Act which came into force on December 29. 1975. Here is one example how it is done. The "Long Eaton Trader" recently carried the following classified ad: "In celebration of the equal rights bill, all bricklaying vacancies will now be open to men and women alike. Applicants must have a minimum of 38-inch chest measurement and be prepared to strip to the waist in summer."

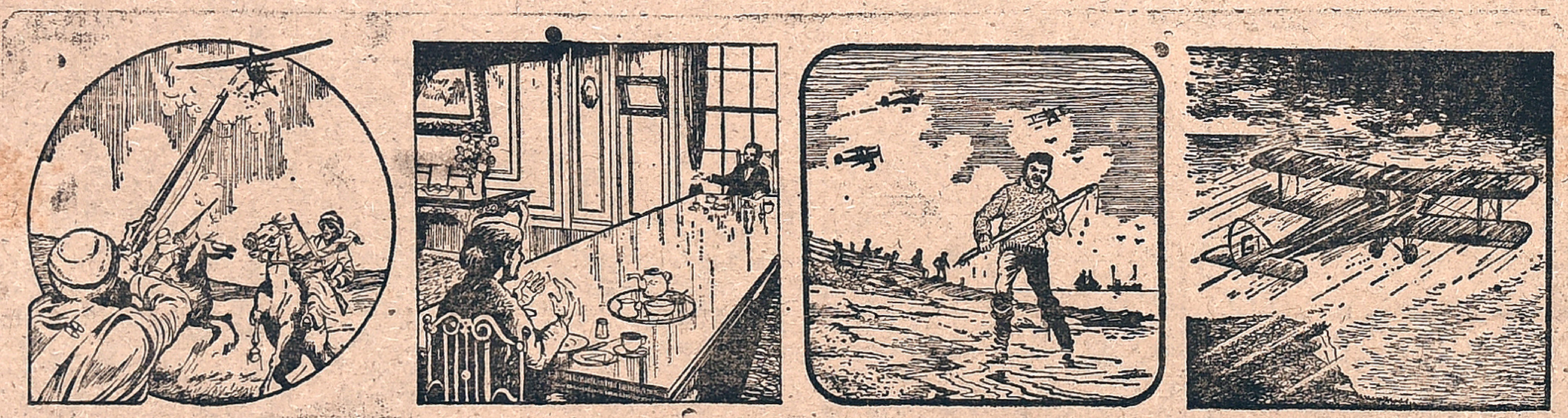
* * *

Scotland Yard Scandal

A dozen prominent Scotland Yard detectives recently found themselves in the dock. They included a former murder squad chief, a former obscenity squad commander and other high-ranking officers. For fifteen years they took bribes from pornography peddlers.

From previous page

Famous Mysteries What Happened to the Duchess of Bedford?



In spite of these mishaps they broke the record, doing the round trip in 17 days. Now well and truly established as the "Flying Duchess" she continued to make newspaper headlines. If she wasn't making a dramatic forced landing in some remote place, she was being attacked by eagles or shot at by Moroccan tribesmen.

Nevertheless, it was still her hospital that was at the centre of her life and she still did most of the radiography work. When the Duke, who must have spent a fortune on the hospital, told her he could no longer afford it she was heartbroken, and not long after left on that fatal flight.

Neither the search parties that combed the countryside nor the 100 planes that joined in could find any trace of the plane, and although her proposed route was nowhere near the coast ships at sea were asked to keep a look-out for wreckage. Only 11 days later was the first strut washed ashore at Yarmouth.

It was impossible to say why the plane had come down. Was it an accident or did the Duchess, as the present Duke has suggested, realise that her failing eyesight meant a renewal of her pilot's license was unlikely and deliberately chose not to return from this solo flight in the skies she loved. —END

NEXT WEEK :—CURSE OF THE PHARAOHS

GRAND WELCOME AWAITS MRS. INDIRA GANDHI IN THE USSR

A grand reception awaits India's Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi during her forth coming visit to the USSR from June 8th. TASS correspondent Yuri Muximov, writing on the subject says that the visit will serve as a new impetus for fruitful cooperation between the USSR and India.

The hot rolling mill at the metallurgical complex in Bokaro represents new confirmation of consolidating Soviet - Indian commercial cooperation, the commentator says. The two countries base their economic relations on equality and mutual profit. The Soviet Union's technical and economic assistance is intended to strengthen the foundations of Indian economy and develop the key industries of the Government sector.

Soviet-Indian trade is also mounting steadily and India is now one of the USSR's bigger trade partners among the developing states.

The Soviet Union attaches special importance to the development of close political and economic cooperation with India. The Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation, concluded in 1971, raised Soviet-Indian relations to a higher level. A major step in strengthening friendship between the two countries was made in 1973 when the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Leonid Brezhnev, visited India. The high level of cooperation gives hope that the forthcoming visit of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to the USSR will serve as new impetus for fruitful co operation between the Soviet Union and India.

* * *

CITY COUNCILS IN THE SOVIET UNION

In the near future Moscow City Council will be building two new automatic telephone exchanges, a school, a children's health centre, a collective farm market, a new zoo and several pedestrain subways.

This is in response to public demand; they are things that electors told candidates to press for during the campaign before the last local elections.

At its first meeting after the election the council accepted 153 such mandates.

It took $3\frac{1}{2}$ months to sort them out: not a very long time, seeing what many of them would cost.

Instructions to election candidates are the expression of a mass demand, and it is Soviet policy, guaranteed by Soviet law, to give ordinary people every possible chance to influence government and local government bodies and their representatives.

The previous City Council, elected in 1973, was given 94 mandates and carried out 71 of them.

The other 23 will be completed by the present council.

Not all mandates, of course, can be carried out so speedily.

The inhabitance of Voroshilov district, for instance, wanted a rather objectionable concrete factory removed from their midst.

They have been asked to be patient till 1980, when it will be moved after a new bridge has been built over the Moskvo river in the area.

Everything I have said about Moscow City Council's handling of mandates applies to the more than 50,000 other local authorities in the Soviet Union.

There is no contradiction between the acceptance of mandates and the principle of planned economic development, though they may affect the timing of plans, are entail redistribution of funds and resources.

What they really do is make it possible for councils to modify plans in the best interests of the people.

In accepting mandates, councils assume collective responsibility for the councillors' obligations—but that does not in any way lessen the individual councillors' personal responsibilities.

A councillor has to report to his constituents at least twice a year and tell them how their requests are being dealt with.

And if the electors are not satisfied, they have a right recall him and elect somebody else in his stead.

Not many suffer that fate. In 1974 just 654 councillors were recalled out of the 2,000,000 elected.

That is natural. But the knowledge that they can recall him keeps a councillor on his toes.

* * *

WORLD IN A LECTURE ROOM

I have been marvelling over what is probably the most amazing globe ever made.

On my first "trip" over it I started from Greenland, with its covering of eternal snows, crossed the Atlantic, soared easily over Mt. Everest, and finally discovered Hawaii in the Pacific Ocean.

It is the one constructed by Oshev of Perm University, for the use of higher schools—incredibly, by a man who was blind for many years.

He lost his eyesight in an accident in early childhood, and went to a school for blind children where one of the teachers was specially keen on geography.

She used to make maps "visible" to the children by picking out rivers with raised threads, plateaux with patches, and so on, and Oshev caught her enthusiasm.

Later, he recovered his sight, went to college, graduated and worked as an electrical engineer and designer.

But he never forgot his main passion—geography.

He worked on his globe—which has been highly recommended by the Academy of Educational Sciences—for almost three years.

In the course of that, he read hundreds of scientific and technical journals and visited schools and colleges to get their ideas on the subject.

It is made of 48 sections, with a combined surface area of 320 square feet, and shows all parts of the world, both horizontally and vertically, without distortion.

You can not only see but actually measure the mountains with a pair of dividers: they are all correct to scale as determined by a thermometrical barometer.

Oshev has designed and made other apparatus for higher schools, including a magnificent planetarium.

—

Stubborn Thyssen

With the pollution of the environment in the industrial areas of the Federal Republic of Germany assuming catastrophic proportions, the authorities are requiring factory owners to install filters. Many firms have acquiesced, but the giant Thyssen concern refuses to do so. Thick yellow smoke continues to pour out of its stacks. To prove that it was right and that protective measures were useless, the concern sent Herbert Mosle, chairman of the Oberhausen plant's Production Council, to Sweden to see how things were at the Sandviken steel mill. The trade union asked Mosle also to go to Zaporozhye in the USSR. In both countries this trade union functionary saw for himself that powerful filters prevented the pollution of the atmosphere. But even after his return the Thyssen concern refused to give in. Environmental protection inspectors are threatening to take the case to court and force the concern to extinguish its open-hearth furnaces. It's still not clear who will prevail.

From page 3

like a figure on the screen, his shoulders broad and angular like the folded wings of an eagle.

It was an amazing letter Khurshida received, with no signature, no return address. It was like poetry, but not. And who would want to weave such fantasy out of words?

"Youth of mine, I hold the apple of life in my hand, as yet untasted. What shall I do with my life?

"If wish I shall learn to know everything about the earth and the sky, the animals and the grasses. The sea will whisper to me about its bed, the mountains will open their breasts of stone. And in the desert, I shall find a purpose in every grain of sand.

"What do we know about love?

"My dear one, I am now my own leader and counsellor. The gold of my father's knowledge is now the treasure in my saddlebag, I shall cherish it and multiply it. I shall live without repeating a single one of my days. I shall seek what is new. And rise higher.

"What do we know about ? ove ?

"Night of mine, you meet me along the road. The face of the moon leans down to earth. The wind sighs loudly in the darkness.

"Night, extinguishing the light, closing the shutters, you hide in the darkness that you may fly over the earth in secret, unrecognized!

"Your stars are numbered, your winds are saddled and your moon like an apple of gold lies upon my hand.

"What do we know about love?

"The vault of heaven was of indigo glass. The carpet of spring was spread over the steppe. Try to seek a more skilful weaver! On that glade pigeons seemed to have dropped grey and white feathers, while here, in the hollow, embers were glowing, sparkling and breathing in the wind."

Khurshida lay down; among the thick stalks she could see heavy drops of dew like quicksilver, not yet drunk up by the sunshine. Poppies swayed above her face, and bowls filled to the brim with sunshine. And the clouds—watch them chasing one another in the blue height, and soon you begin to feel that in a moment you too will fly, float away as in a dream, and your heart thrills to a gentle pain and an indescribable joy.

"He was wearing a black sheepskin hat, just by his temple..."

Khurshida touched her velvet waistcoat and the letter tucked into the lining rustled.

A foolish letter.

He who sent it knew nothing at all about love.

Sri Padmavathi Srinivasa Kalyanam: An Impressive Ballet

Pushpanjali Nrithya Kalakendra's new ballet, Sri Padmavathi Srinivasa Kalyanam, featuring cine fame Rajasulochana and Sukumari, is impressive. It depicts the story of Lord Srinivasa's marriage with Sri Padmavathi Devi.

The ballet was held at Sri Parthasarathy Swami Sabha auditorium on May 16, under the auspices of Sri Devi Arts Academy, Madras.

The first performance of the ballet was held at Tirupathy under the auspices of Tirumala Tirupathy Devasthanam in March this year.

Rajasulochana as Padmavathi and Sukumari as Srinivasa danced with ease and grace. Through fine facial expressions of varied feelings and abhinaya they exhibited their talents as matured artists of Bharatanatyam.

Kumaris Saroja, Thangam and Sujarita who have a flair for Bharatanatyam, graceful movements and expression did well.

Late K.N. Dhandayudapani Pillai had choreographed the ballet utilising fully the techniques of Bharatanatyam art to bring out admirably the meaning of the verses composed by Udumalai Narayanakavi to present a fine ballet.

Lakshminarayanan, who was assistant to Dhandayudhapani Pillai in the Choreography work, did the nattuvangam while Saroja and Jayadev rendered the songs.

Another feature of the ballet is that some of the sequences that are difficult to present on stage have been filmed and are projected on the screen.

Poor stage management and faulty electrical equipment marred the effect of the ballet. These should be rectified in the future presentations.

'Oh, Manju' Slated For June Release

Chitrodaya's colour movie, Oh, Manju in Tamil is expected to be released in June. The re-recording work is earning completion.

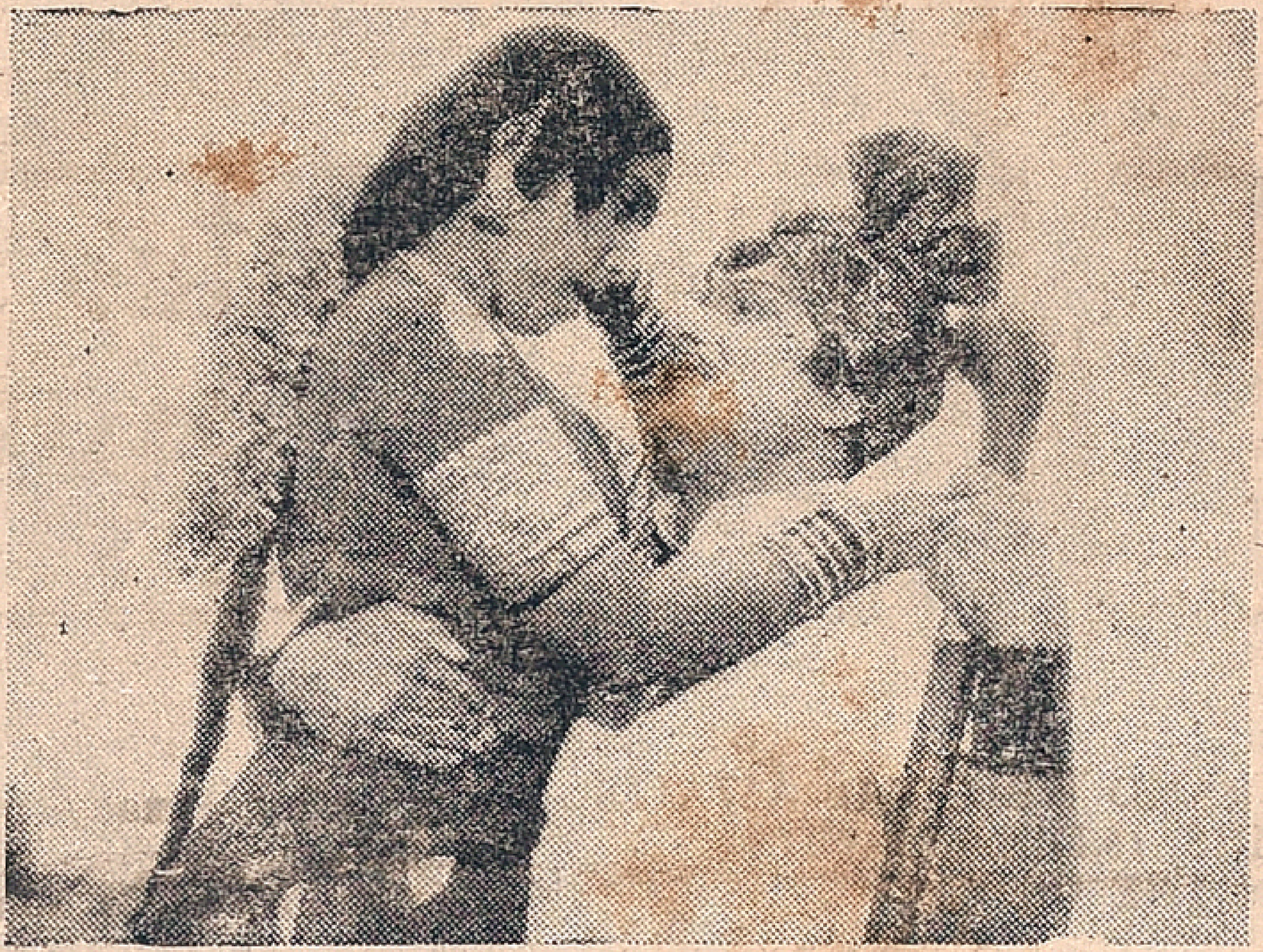
Newface Kavitha is introduced in this film by Director Sridhar who has written the screenplay and dialogue.

Sekhar, M.N. Rajam, Vijaya chandrika, 'Thengai' Srinivasan and Isari Velan are in the cast. Kannadasan has written the verses and M.S. Viswanathan has composed the music.

"Akka"

An interesting sequence in which K.R. Vijaya acted as a musician was filmed at A.V.M. Studios recently for the Tamil film "Akka" (elder sister) produced by Mathura Films.

Besides Vijaya, Others in the cast include Jaiganesh, Vijayakumar, V.K. Ramaswami, Surirajan and Vijayamala. Screenplay, dialogue and direction are by Madurai Thirumaran.



M. G. R. and Latha are teamed again in K. C. Films "Uzhaikkum Karangal" produced by Kovai Chezhian.

'Koshish' To Be Made In Tamil

The Successful Hindi film "Koshish" is being made in Tamil by Rasalila Pictures with Kamalahasan and Sujatha leading the cast.

The inauguration of production work started recently at A.V.M. Studios with recording of a song. Sankar-Ganesh are the music directors.

Srikanth, Nagesh and Pandaribai are acting in important roles in the film produced by H.R. Mehra. T.N. Balu, apart from providing the screenplay and dialogue is also directing the film.

Aasai Arupathu Naal

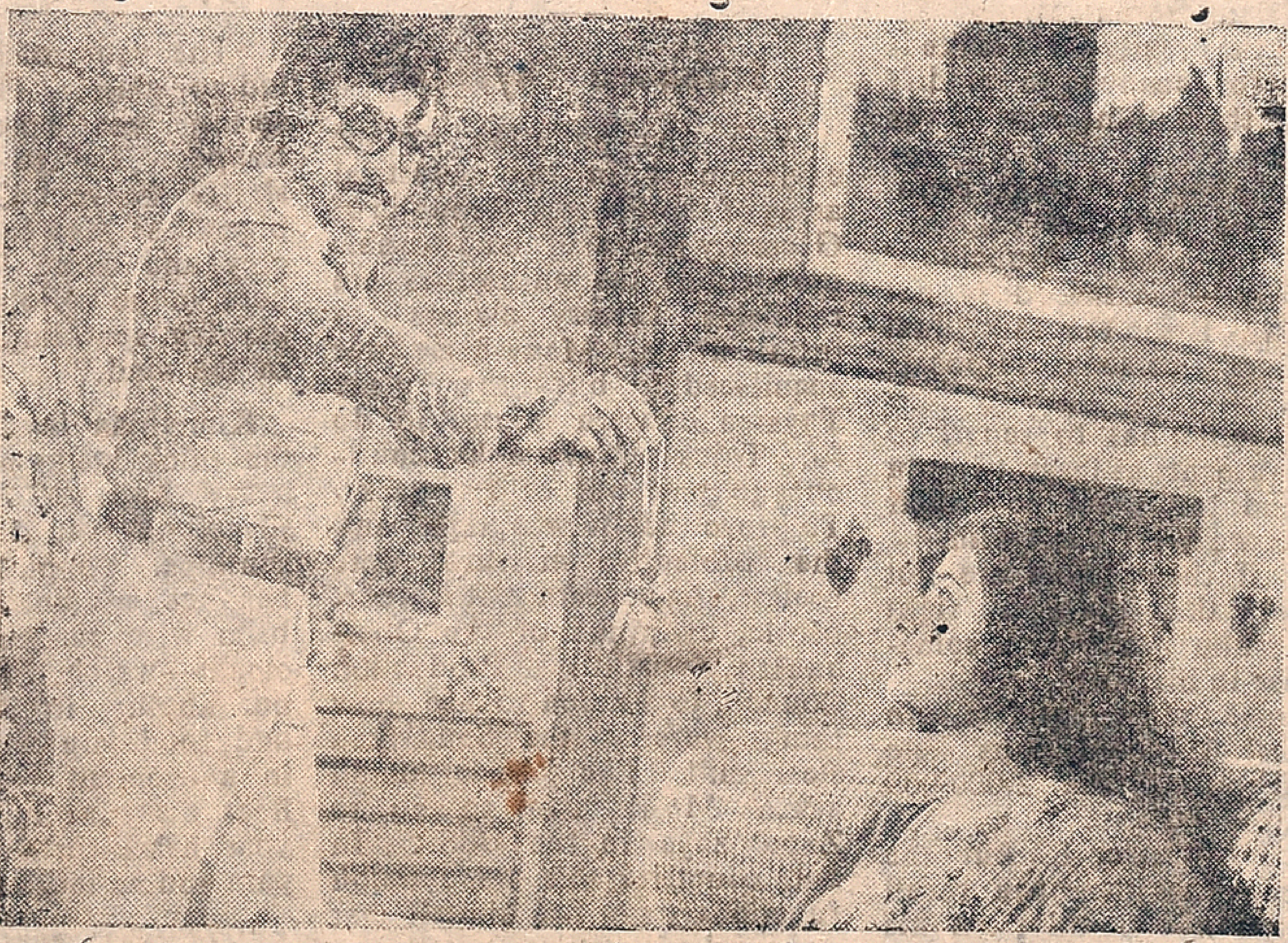
Umachitra Films' had a busy shooting schedule for their film "Aasai Arupathu Naal" at A.V.M. Studios recently. Srividya, Y. Vijaya, Vijakumar and new face Lakshmi enacted the scenes shot by cameraman Meenakshisundaram and directed by Durai.

V.K. Ramaswami, V.R. Thilakam, K.A. Thangavelu, Surilirajan, Murthi, Sachu and Raghavan are also in the cast. Music is composed by V. Kumar.

Veeduvarai Uravu

Sujatha, Jaiganesh and V.K. Ramaswami participated in the shooting of a sequence for the film "Veeduvarai Uravu" produced by Chitralalitha.

M.R.R. Vasu, T.R. Ramachandran, Manorama, A. Karunanidhi, P.R. Varalakshmi and Shakila are in the cast. Basumani is writing the story and dialogue and Kannadasan the lyrics. M. S. Viswanathan is in charge of music and John directs.



Vijaya Kumar is handing over the keys of the house hold to K. R. Vijaya. A scene from the Tamil film "Dharma Thai".

Veettukku Vantha Deivam

The unit of Vijayapriya were busy shooting a scene for their film "Veettukku Vantha Deivam" at Prasad Studios recently. Ragini, a newface, is introduced in the film. Sivakumar and Sumitra are in leading roles. Asokan is doing a difficult role. K. Shanmugam is the director. Some of the sequences are to be shot at 'Valluvarkottam'.

Mazhai Megam

A sequence in which the daughter is caught red hand stealing money from her father's cash chest was filmed for Sarada Arts' "Mazhai Megam" at Vauhini Studios.

Manohar as the father and Sarada as the daughter acted as directed by A.S. Prakasam who is also writing the story and dialogue.

Sarada is doing double role. Muthuraman is cast as the hero and Srikanth as villain.

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